expected that the generation target figures are achievable.

Requirement of Power in Gujarat

841.SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any perspective plan in respect of requirement of power in Gujarat during the next decade has been prepared;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how the requirement is proposed to be met; and

(d) what will be the role of State Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b) The Power requirement of Gujarat in the year 2001-02 is projected to be 9070 MW according to the 15th Electric Power Survey.

(c) and (d) From the projects under construction, being monitored by Central Electricity Authority, an additional capacity of 1805 MW is considered feasible in the State and Private sector in Gujarat during 1997 to 2002. Of this, around 1035 MW has been commissioned during 1997-98. In addition, Gujarat has been allocated liquid fuel for a capacity of 1230 MW. Further, Gujarat has a share in joint sector Sardar Sarovar Project (1450 MW) and the ongoing Vindhyachal Project in the Central sector. As the power from the liquid fuel projects would be sold within the State, the State Government would be monitoring the progress of these projects and bring them to successful completion.

मध्य प्रदेश में पेयजल योजनाएं

842. श्री दिलीप सिंह जूदेव: क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्र और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या विश्व बैंक से विशेष सहायता प्राप्त मध्य प्रदेश की अनेक पेयजल योजनाएं केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास लम्बित पड़ी हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उन परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है जिन्हें हाल ही में पूरा किया गया है; और

(घ) क्या कम वर्षा और जलाशयों के अभाव से संबंधित पेयजल की समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिए कोई दीर्घकालीन कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है?

ग्रामीण क्षेत्र और रोजगार मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबा गौड़ा पाटिल): (क) ग्रामीण बसावटों को सुरक्षित पेयजल उपलब्ध कराने के लिए विश्व बैंक से विशेष सहायता प्राप्त मध्य प्रदेश की कोई पेयजल योजना मंत्रालय में लम्बित नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) और (घ) पेयजल राज्य का विषय है। ग्रामीण जल आपूर्ति की अलग-अलग योजनाएं बनाने और उन्हें कार्यान्वित करने के लिए राज्य स्वतंत्र हैं। इसीलिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के स्तर पर परियोजना-वार ब्यौरा नहीं रखा जाता है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई कार्य योजना के अनुसार नौवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में मध्य प्रदेश की सभी बसावटों को 40 लीटर प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति-दिन के राष्ट्रीय मानदंड के अनुसार सुरक्षित पेयजल उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा।

National Social Assistance Programme in Orissa

843. SHRI BHAGABAN MAJHI: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of allocation made to Orissa for implementing National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) during the last three years;

(b) the number of people getting assistance under the programme; and

(c) the details of the extent of benefit given to a family/individual under NSAP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BABAGOUDA PATIL): (a) and (b) National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) is being implemented in Orissa since 15th August, 1995. The allocation, funds released and number of beneficiaries under the three schemes of NSAP for the State of Orissa during the last three years has been given in the Statement. (*See* below)

(c) The NSAP has three componens namely, National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS).

It is a Centrally Sponsored scheme. 100% Central assistance is given to the eligible beneficiaries of the States/UTs. The intention in providing 100% Central assistance is to ensure that social protection to the beneficiaries everywhere in the country is uniformly available without interruption.

The NSAP aims at providing assistance @ of Rs. 75/- per month to destitutes aged 65 years or more under NOAPS, Rs. 5,000/- in case of death due to natural causes and Rs. 10,000/- due to accidental death of primary breadwinner to the bereaved families living below poverty line under NFBS and Rs. 300/- to pregnant women of poor households upto first two live births under NMBS.

Statement

National social assistance programme

State:Orissa

Year: 1995-96

(Rs. in Lakh)

Scheme	Allocation	Release	No. of Benf. reported by the State
NOAPS	1583.99	784.08	182914
NFBS	1029.29	510.69	18
NMBS	488.07	240.08	1524
Year:1996-97			
NOAPS	2652.62	2552.83	280760
NFBS	1744.60	207.34	9765
NMBS	790.60	427.93	101643
Year:1997-98			(Provisional)
NOAPS	2652.62	2550.36	264386
NFBS	872.30	530.13	12373
NMBS	395.30	225.18	102212

Review of Rural Development Schemes

844. SHRI SOLIPETA RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the rural development schemes scientifically and systematically;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government for streamlining the rural development schemes so as to provide maximum benefit to the rural people therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BABAGOUDA PATIL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir.

A scientific and systematic review of the programmes of this Ministry is being done through mechanism such as, (a) Periodical Progress Reports, (b) Financial Returns/ Release Procedures, (c) Inspections, (d) Reviews and Monitoring by various Committees, Secretaries, Commissioners etc. at the State level as well as at the Central level, (e) Holding periodical meetings at Delhi with the State Secretaries, Commissioners, Project Directors and Chief Engineers, to review progress & secure feedback, (f) visits by area officers; (g) Concurrent Evaluation Reports and Standing Committees/Consultative Committees of the Parliament; and (h) appointment of expert Committees/Groups to intensively and systematically review the programme of the Ministry. The outcome of these review mechanism and the feedback received, has been the re-designing and restructuring of the schemes from time to time to maximize intended benefits to the rural people.

The Government of India restructured and streamlined the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) with effect from 1.1.1996. The sub-schemes of JRY i.e. Indira Awas Yojna (IAY) and Million Wells Scheme (MWS) were made independent and a separate schemes. Now, JRY is being implemented as a separate scheme in the rural areas of the country. For better implementation and involvement of all the three levels of Panchayats 15% of JRY funds have been earmarked for intermediate level Panchayats. Now, the funds are allocated among the Zila Parishad/DRDA, block and village Panchayats in the ratio of 15:15:70. Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), which was introduced with effect from 2nd October, 1993 in 1978 rural blocks of 261 districts in which the Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS) was in operation, has now been extended to all the blocks of the country. The review mechanisms and feed-back received have brought out into focus the need to further restructure wage